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To order, see inside front cover

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CONTENTS

Cooperation Between MPR and Other CEMA Countries Detailed (Dumaagiyn Sodnom; EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV, No 5, May 83)	1
Problems of Material and Technical Supply in MPR Outlined (D. Borduh; MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE, No 6, 1983) ..	6
MPRP Economic Policies Discussed (Pabangiyn Damdin; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' No 4, Feb 83)	11
Sociological Research in Mongolia Described (Samduyjabin Dashdabaa; SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA, No 3, 1983)	18
Book on Role of Working Class in MPR Reviewed (V.I. Gidasov; RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNIY MIR No 4, 1983) ...	23
Book on Soviet-Mongolian Cooperation Reviewed (M. I. Gol'man; NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, No 1, 1983)	29
Hydroelectric Power Resources in MPR Described (Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat; EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV, No 3, Mar 83)	33
Development of Baga Nuur Coal Mine Detailed (Dorjiyn Dondob; EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV, No 3, Mar 83)	38

COOPERATION BETWEEN MPR AND OTHER CEMA COUNTRIES DETAILED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5, May 83 pp 6-8

[Article by Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission: "Highly Effective Cooperation with Fraternal Countries"]

[Text] Cooperation in the area of planning allows each fraternal country to take into account an important external economic factor--production and scientific and technical ties with other CEMA member countries--when working out national plans for the development of the national economy.

It is well known that the process of socialist economic integration, which has been developing intensively over recent years, has prepared the objective prerequisites for CEMA member countries to make the transition to a higher level of planning coordination in economic construction. This has been reflected in the decisions of the CEMA Session (at its 27th meeting), which pointed out the need for further improvements in its forms and methods. The Session noted the importance of implementing large-scale integration measures; of carrying out joint projects; of separating them in national economic plans into special integration sections; and composing on this basis a Coordinated Plan for Multilateral Integration Measures.

It is well known that the first such plan, for the 1976-1980 period, was an important step in improving cooperation among CEMA member countries in the area of planning. The Coordinated Plan makes it possible to coordinate national plans with programs for multilateral cooperation within the framework of CEMA. Practice has shown that this is a promising system with great potential opportunities for further strengthening of the planning foundations of multilateral cooperation and for developing socialist economic integration.

CEMA member countries and agencies, using the experience of developing and fulfilling the Coordinated Plan for 1976-1980, developed a similar plan for the next five-year period, 1981-1985. It includes the most important measures for cooperation, based on the long-range special programs for cooperation approved at the 32nd and 33rd meetings of the CEMA Session. Also reflected in the plan are measures directed at accelerating development and increasing the effectiveness of the MPR economy. The active participation of our country in meeting the goals set in the Coordinated Plan leads to greater assimilation and

integration of the MPR economy with the economies of the USSR and other CEMA member countries; it will also help resolve the series of very complex tasks that are facing socialist cooperation, and specifically those involving fuel, power, and raw materials.

One of the directions of the Coordinated Plan is the study of mineral resources in the MPR. The International Geological Expedition that has been working in our country since 1976 is playing an important role in this work.

In accordance with the Agreement on its formation, and the Protocol for extending operations from 1981-1985, the expedition receives funding and support from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the MPR, the USSR, and the CSSR. Romania (between 1976 and 1980) and Cuba have been participating by sending specialists to work in the expedition.

The expedition's primary task is to carry out comprehensive geological survey and prospecting work for almost all types of minerals, and preliminary exploration of deposits that are of special interest, including geological and economic appraisals.

In the course of carrying out this multilateral integration project through the joint efforts of the CEMA member countries involved, between 1976 and 1980 3 seams and more than 50 deposits of fluorspar, tungsten, semimetals, and other minerals were discovered and appraised. In 1979 preliminary surveys were completed on the fluorite deposit in Serben, which is of average size.

In the first two years of the current five-year plan the expedition completed prospecting and appraisal work and preliminary surveys of the molybdenum and tungsten deposits in Ondor-Tsagan and the fluorite deposit in Hulyn-Holbo in the territory of the northern Herulun region; prospecting and survey work and prospecting and appraisal work has been done in the Omnogobi region, which is promising in terms of copper and molybdenum; prospecting and geological surveys on a 1:50,000 and 1:10,000 scale have been completed for a area greater than 1000 square kilometers; column drilling totalling 15,000 linear meters has been completed, in addition to other projects.

The expedition has at its disposal all the necessary geological prospecting and power equipment, motor vehicle transport for planning operations, and other modern equipment. A friendly international collective of specialists has developed--geologists, geophysicists, and drilling specialists who have a great deal of experience working in Mongolia. The size of the collective is growing steadily. Today over 500 people are working on the expedition.

The International Geological Expedition is a new form of cooperation. The results of its activities confirm that it is effective enough to study the mineral and raw materials resources of the MPR.

Multilateral measures for developing virgin lands in the northern Gobi region of the MPR are also of great importance to us and to our friends.

We should point out that a corresponding general agreement was signed on the basis of the Long-Range Special Programs for Cooperation in the area of

agriculture and the food industry during the course of the 22nd meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning. Hungary, Cuba, the MPR, and the USSR are participants in this agreement. The agreement provides for the creation of new farms to provide extra feed reserves. This will make it possible increase production and export resources of meat and other types of agricultural products.

In accordance with the agreement, the MPR and USSR are cooperating in the organization of the "Harhorin" state farm in the northern part of the Gobi region. It will cultivate grain and feed crops. Reconstruction of the irrigation system will make it possible to bring the area of the state farm's land under irrigation up to 2000 hectares by 1985; it will be expanded later to 6000-8000 hectares.

Taking into account the ever-growing role of scientific and technical cooperation, Mongolia is participating actively in resolving a number of problems included in the Coordinated Plan.

Among these problems are: the development of new, effective methods for turning solar, chemical, wind, and geothermal power into electrical, thermal, and mechanical power; and on this basis, development of economical machinery and plants; creation and incorporation of new methods and technical means, and improvement of existing ones, for efficient processing of coal into liquid, gas, and solid fuel that is easier to transport; increasing the production of livestock products on an industrial basis; the development of the fodder base for livestock.

In addition to this, Mongolia is participating in cooperation with interested CEMA member countries to intensify geological prospecting work in Cuba by sending specialists to work there.

The steady development and strengthening of bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with CEMA member countries also helps to create the preconditions for broader participation by the MPR in the international socialist division of labor. The steadily increasing internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states is a decisive external factor in the social and economic development of our country and in creating the optimal national economic complex for the MPR.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program and the long-range special programs for cooperation, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries are providing the MPR with a great deal of technical and economic assistance, which accounts for a significant portion of our capital investments.

One should also point out in particular the role that this aid plays in the creation and strengthening of a material and technical base for all sectors of the MPR's national economy. Hundreds of projects in the fuel, power, mining, light and food industries, the construction materials industry, transportation and communications, as well as agriculture, have been built, equipped and put into operation with the participation and support of Soviet organizations. This has led to an increase in the export potential of the MPR and to an

increase in the delivery of the corresponding products to CEMA member countries.

Today enterprises put into operation with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union are producing approximately half of the national income; 100 percent of the copper and molybdenum concentrates, concentrated feed, flour, washed wool, felt, and woolen fabric; about 90 percent of the electrical and thermal power; about 70 percent of the construction materials and products of the woodworking industry.

The amount of economic cooperation between the MPR and USSR between 1981 and 1985 will be double what it was between 1976 and 1980. Because of this increase, some large-scale socio-economic tasks will be resolved, which were reflected in the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for the current five-year plan; and conditions have been created for further increases in exports to countries involved in cooperation.

We will provide some more details. The agreement between the MPR and USSR on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-1985 calls for construction and reconstruction of over 300 industrial, agricultural, housing, and cultural projects. During the first two years of the new five-year plan, with the help of the Soviet Union 3 new state farms; a food combine and a rug factory in Erdenet; a spinning and knitting factory; a soap plant; a ceramic shop, and other projects, have been put into operation. This has made it possible to increase the deliveries of the corresponding products to the USSR and other fraternal countries.

Today in the MPR work is being done on the Ulaanbaatar Thermal and Electric Power Plant No 4, the most powerful one in the country; on the Hotol Cement Works; the Baga nuur Coal Mine; a house-building combine; a dairy plant in Ulaanbaatar, and several other projects.

Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is developing extensively in the area of science and long-range planning as well. Scholars from both countries are working on the General Model for Development and Distribution of Productive Forces in the MPR up to the Year 2000, and on the Special Comprehensive Program for Developing Agriculture and Improving the Supply of Food to the Population up to the Year 2000. The scholars have been called on to define the prospects of social and economic development in the MPR and cooperation between the MPR and USSR.

Other fraternal countries also provide the MPR with significant assistance in the construction of new projects and the reconstruction and expansion of existing ones. Bulgaria is participating in the modernization of the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory; Hungary is helping modernize the Ulaanbaatar Sewing Enterprise and the Harhorin Flour Milling Combine; the GDR is involved in modernizing the Ulaanbaatar Porcelain Factory and Canned Meat Combine; Poland is participating in the construction of the Cholybalsan Silicate Brick Works; Romania is helping with the Ulaanbaatar Furniture and Cardboard Combine; the CSSR is participating in the construction of the Ulaanbaatar Shoe Factory and the reconstruction of the Ulaanbaatar Kid Leather Factory.

The development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the MPR and other CEMA member countries creates favorable conditions for resolving the major social and economic tasks set forth by the 18th MPRP Congress, and it will help the MPR participate in the international socialist division of labor.

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PROBLEMS OF MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPLY IN MPR OUTLINED

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 6, 1983 pp 73-75

[Article by D. Borduh, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, in the column "Socialist Cooperation": "In the National Economic Complex"]

[Text] The 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party set some important, major tasks before the state system of material and technical supply. Plans call for further strengthening of the system; increasing its role in and responsibility for prompt, uninterrupted delivery of all necessary resources to the republic's national economy; and for their effective utilization. The fulfillment of these demands requires consistent development and improvement of long-range planning in material and technical supply; systematic and thorough resolution of major problems through incorporation of achievements of scientific and technical progress and in close coordination with related sectors of the national economy.

The statewide system of material and technical supply was created here 10 years ago by combining supply and marketing organizations, and depots and warehouses which previously had been under the jurisdiction of various ministries and departments of the republic. Up until 1981 the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply was part of the republic's State Planning Commission; then it became directly subordinate to the MPR Council of Ministers. Today the system consists of 6 specialized administrations; 18 aymag and 2 city administrations for material and technical supply; a machinery and equipment depot; an office for installation, repair, and maintenance of warehousing equipment; and an association for procurement and processing of secondary raw materials.

The formation of the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply made it possible to concentrate the functions of managing material and technical supply for the national economy in a single agency; to overcome the lack of coordination among departments; to expand and strengthen the material and technical base of the sector; and to make more economical and rational use of existing resources.

Over the past 7 years the volume of production sales made through agencies of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the warehousing freight turnover have increased by a factor of almost 2. Fixed production

capital for supply and marketing purposes has increased by a factor of 1.7; and there has been a significant increase in the output per worker. The republic's statewide system for material and technical supply handles about 100,000 different products, providing raw materials, equipment, and other materials to over 8600 industrial enterprises, construction projects, and organizations, regardless of their departmental affiliation.

A great deal of work is being done to develop wholesale trade and centralized delivery of freight to consumers; and to provide production services for preparing products for consumption as well as other progressive forms of supply and services for consumers. There is an increase in the collection and utilization of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal, scrap paper, wool, leather and textile scraps, broken glass, and other types of secondary raw materials.

In addition to this, it should be mentioned that there are a number of shortcomings in material and technical supply which have a negative effect on meeting the demands of the republic's national economy for producer and technical goods and for high quality consumer services.

A specific characteristic of providing the national economy with means for production is the high proportion of material and technical resources supplied by countries of socialist cooperation, primarily the USSR, as well as the predominance of the warehousing system in the sales of producer and technical goods. This requires that constant attention be given to questions of developing and improving the material and technical base of supply and its primary integral element--warehousing services.

In spite of the measures being implemented, the agencies of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply are experiencing a serious shortage of warehouse space. The problem is that the development of warehousing services still lags behind the rate of growth of production in sectors that require material and technical resources. The structure of the existing warehouse space and the technical equipment available there are in need of further improvement. It is necessary to raise the level of mechanization of loading and unloading operations and transport and warehousing operations.

The proportion of covered warehouse facilities is quite low. The majority of warehouses still do not meet contemporary requirements for storing producer and technical goods. In a number of cases, due to inefficient use of existing lifting, transport, warehousing, and technological equipment, the warehousing space and capacities are not being used rationally. The distribution of material and technical supply bases needs to be improved and the changes occurring in the territorial ratios of the national economy must be taken into account. Demands for packing materials are still not being met.

There are many other problems still to be resolved by the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in the area of improved organization, planning, and management of product deliveries; economy of raw materials, fuel and power, and other material resources; improved structure in the management of material and technical supply; the social development of collectives; and rational utilization of manpower resources.

Under contemporary conditions one cannot approach material and technical supply only as a system engaged in current planning and operational regulation of deliveries of producer and technical goods. The resolution of the problems named above is possible only on the basis of long-range planning of the development and distribution of agencies of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in close coordination with prospects for the development of the republic's entire national economy.

It must be kept in mind that the statewide system of material and technical supply not only handles supply of material resources, but also on a fairly large scale consumes manpower, financial, and material resources; and demands a certain level of services from other sectors of the production and social infrastructure. Therefore material and technical supply should be taken into account when plans are made for the development of corresponding basic and infrastructure sectors of the economy.

The Economics Institute under the MPR State Planning Commission and Academy of Sciences, and the Council for Studying Productive Forces under the USSR State Planning Committee are developing a general model for the development and distribution of the republic's productive forces for the period up to the year 2000; included in this plan is a model for the development and distribution of material and technical supply. For the first time, supply has been isolated as an independent section in the general model which serves as a comprehensive pre-planning foundation of prospects for the development and rational distribution of productive forces in an individual region or in the country as a whole.

In this connection, the scientific methodological approach and organization of operations used in developing the model for development and distribution of material and technical supply in Mongolia up to the year 2000 is clearly of interest to CEMA member countries. The model is being developed by a group of Mongolian and Soviet specialists, the Economics Institute under the MPR State Planning Commission and Academy of Sciences, and the Siberian Affiliate of the Economics and Organization of Material and Technical Supply Scientific Research Institute under the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

It is well known that the unity of the program, and the method and organization of its development are the primary methodological prerequisites of the general model. Therefore the section "Material and Technical Supply" is being worked out in accordance with the general model's program and the scientific concepts for development and distribution of productive forces in the MPR for 1986-2000, that are common to all the sections. The need to coordinate the provisions, conclusions, and requirements of the given section with the other sections of the general model is also provided for.

As a result of an analysis of the current status of material and technical supply and an appraisal of the prospects for development and distribution of physical production sectors, carried out by Mongolian and Soviet specialists, three basic groups of key problems have been outlined. The resolution of these problems will promote further improvement in supplying the national economy with means of production.

Included in the first group are problems involving improved organization of planning and management of product deliveries. The second group includes problems of expanding and strengthening the material and technical base and developing progressive forms of supply and services for consumers. The third group consists of problems tied to increasing the role and responsibilities of agencies of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply for rational utilization and economy of material resources in the national economy.

Some of these problems can be resolved within the system of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply itself. The majority of them require joint consideration and development in unity with other related sectors of the republic's economic complex. For example, in order to determine the long-range volume and structure of material consumption for the national economy as a whole as well as for various sectors, one must obtain the corresponding information from the other sections in the general model on anticipated production volumes for the planning periods up to the year 2000, on the distribution of consumers in the republic's industrial centers, and so on. In turn, when working out the corresponding sections in the plan, one must take into account the demand in material and technical supply for manpower resources, capital investments, transportation and communications services, and construction and installation work, which must be developed when creating the material and technical base for supply.

An important condition for improving the supply of material resources to consumers is the rational distribution of organizations in the statewide system of material and technical supply. Taking into account the specific features in the distribution of economic projects throughout the territory of our republic, the development of the highway network, the great distances between population centers, and the coming changes in the territorial structure of the economy, it would be wise to resolve the problem of selecting an optimal territorial structure, and concentration and specialization of bases and warehouses in the system of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. This task can be resolved only in close coordination with prospects for the development and distribution of productive forces and a unified transport network.

With the aim of surpassing the development of the material and technical base for supply at its given stage, consumers' resources will also be used to help build supply projects. Taking into account the serious shortage of warehouse space, and the need to create in as short a period of time as possible a developed material and technical base for supply, it would be advisable to make broader use of the opportunities for application of prefabricated collapsible warehouses, such as those with greater plant finishing of the "Modul" and "Angar" type. This will make it possible to apply industrial methods for construction and installation when building warehousing projects and it will promote more rapid elimination of the current shortage of warehouse space.

The models for the development of material and technical supply should be incorporated in long-range planning as a document that defines the basic strategic directions and key problems of development and distribution of the sector's enterprises and organizations. Subsequently, these models can be developed in more detail and specific elements can be added as scientific and planning projects are carried out.

The implementation of these plans will contribute to further improvements in the republic's system of material and technical supply.

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9967

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MPRP ECONOMIC POLICIES DISCUSSED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, Feb 83 pp 75-79

[Article by Pabangiyn Damdin, secretary of MPRP Central Committee: "The Economic Policy of the MPRP at its Contemporary Stage"]

[Text] The history of the development of the Mongolian People's Republic is a convincing demonstration of the great truth of Lenin's teachings on the possibility of backward countries' making the transition to socialism earlier by bypassing capitalism. The general line of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for converting the country from feudalism to socialism, bypassing capitalism, has achieved its final victory. The experience of the MPR has shown the entire world the reality of the non-capitalist path of development.

Our people, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the MPRP, and guided by the comprehensive aid and support of the great Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist cooperation, in an historically short period of time achieved truly immense successes in all areas of economic and cultural construction. The people's revolution that took place in 1921 under the influence of the Great October opened up a new course--a course of progress and prosperity in our country. Today the MPR is a rapidly developing socialist state with a modern multisectorial economy and flourishing culture.

The indissoluble fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples was and remains a decisive factor in and reliable guarantee of the development and prosperity of the MPR; standing at the origin of this friendship were the great leader of the workers of the entire world, V. I. Lenin, and the founder of our party and people's state, the fearless D. Sukhe Bator. The might of the Country of Soviets and our fraternal alliance with her guarantees our country's stable development and future, and increases its strengths and economic potential.

The historic transformations in all spheres of social life that were implemented by the workers of Mongolia are tied inseparably to the guiding and directing activities of the MPRP and to the practical embodiment of its general line.

The successes achieved by the Mongolian people, and their favorable foreign economic ties with countries of socialist cooperation, have created real

conditions for completing the construction of socialism on our ancient land. The 14th MPRP Congress held in 1961 pointed out that the most important goal of the party and all the workers is to transform the MPR from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian one.

The primary tasks of social and economic development during the period of completing the construction of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic have been defined in the MPRP Program, which was adopted at the 15th MPRP Congress (1966). The Program points out the need for broad development of a material and technical base for industry and agriculture; for increasing the extent of mechanized labor; for gradual incorporation of means of automation in production processes; and for improving technology and organization of production.

By putting into practice the party's program goal for turning the MPR into an industrial-agrarian country in the near future, the party and the government have implemented and are now implementing major political, economic, and organizational measures, as a result of which qualitative improvements are occurring in the development of the economy. Over recent years our country has moved ahead substantially in all directions involved in creating a material and technical base for socialism. Its economic potential has grown; national production has developed at a rapid pace; and the material and cultural level of the people has risen.

The consistent, rapid improvement of the people's welfare on the basis of continuous growth in labor productivity and national production is the main result of the MPR's achievements over recent years. The national per capita income has increased by a factor of 1.4 over the last 10 years; capital investments for developing the economy and culture of the MPR have increased by a factor of 2.4 compared to the previous decade. Fixed production capital--the material base of national production--has increased by a factor of more than 2.4.

The MPRP and the MPR government are steadily and consistently implementing a course for the development of socialist industry. In the period between 1971 and 1980, capital investments for industrial development increased by a factor of 2.6 compared to the previous decade. The production output of domestic industry increased by a factor of more than 2.4. In 9 days in 1980 our country put out the same volume of industrial production that it put out in all of 1940.

In recent years dozens of large modern enterprises have been built and many industrial enterprises have been rebuilt and modernized. As a result there has been a significant increase in industry's fixed capital and its sectorial makeup and export possibilities have changed substantially. Fixed production capital in industry increased by a factor of almost 3.2 between 1970 and 1980.

Major changes are taking place in the territorial distribution of industry. In many regions of our vast country settlements of workers have sprung up. Large industrial centers have grown up in places such as Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, and Baga nuur. Today our republic's industry is made up of mining and coal

enterprises, electric power plants and high-voltage electric power lines, modern processing plants and factories, all fitted with advanced equipment.

A special source of pride is the construction of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, one of the largest in Asia; its construction is the result of the combined efforts and means of the MPR and Soviet Union. The creation of such an industrial giant is playing a large role in putting into practice our party's program goals for utilizing the country's mineral wealth.

As in the past, agriculture is at the center of our party's attention. The socialist reconstruction of agriculture has made it possible for the Mongolian people to make great strides in resolving the numerous complex socio-economic problems, which they could not solve under the conditions when individual small-scale commodity farms predominated. Implementation of the MPRP's agrarian policies, developed at its congresses and at Plenums of the Central Committee, is the primary condition for developing the entire economy.

Over the last two five-year plans the material and technical base of agricultural production has been strengthened considerably. There is a steady increase in the level of mechanization and industrialization of farming and animal husbandry. Capital investments in the agrarian sector of the economy have increased. Over the last 10 years, funds directed toward developing agriculture increased by a factor of 2 compared to the previous decade.

Comprehensive development of the basic agricultural sector--animal husbandry--is our key problem. In the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) an average of 8.3 million young animals were raised per year; this is 200,000 more than the preceding five-year plan. The average annual production of meat increased by 12 percent; milk production increased by 5.4 percent; potato production by 88 percent; and vegetable production by 29 percent.

Farming is being developed on a larger scale as virgin lands are developed, and new state farms and feed farms are formed. Today farming accounts for one-fifth of the country's gross agricultural production. During the 6th Five-Year Plan, the average annual gross yield of grain crops, potatoes, and vegetables increased by a factor of 1.3-1.9 compared to the previous five-year plan.

Modern, well-planned settlements are springing up one after another in rural areas. There are positive changes in the social composition of the rural population. The ranks of workers on state farms and feed farms are growing, as is the number of machinery operators and agricultural specialists; they are forming a large detachment of the working class and the working intelligentsia.

Dozens of state farms, feed farms, repair shops, mechanized threshing rooms, grain and vegetable storehouses, and dairy farms have been built. As a result of measures taken by the party and government to strengthen the material and technical base of farming, sowing and harvesting operations and feed procurement have been mechanized at most state farms, feed farms, and agricultural associations.

In addition to this, at state farms and feed farms, where 65 percent of all agricultural machinery and equipment used in farming is concentrated and where about 70 percent of the total agricultural output is produced, methods for managing farming operations lag significantly behind today's demands and the ever-growing needs of the national economy and the country's population. The 18th MPRP Congress, held in May 1981, pointed out the need to make a decisive change and bring about improvements in agriculture.

The campaign for a steady increase in productivity in animal husbandry and farming is the central issue for our party, agricultural, and social organizations. In order to improve this sector of the economy, the party believes that it is necessary to continue the steady strengthening of its material and technical base, to increase organization of labor and the efficiency of national production, and to improve the working, social, and living conditions of agricultural workers.

Growth in our country's economic potential makes it possible to fulfill the social program successfully as well. There has been a significant rise in the population's material and cultural level. Funds allocated from the state budget for social and cultural measures increased by a factor of 1.5 in the 6th Five-Year Plan. Per capita payments and benefits from national consumption funds increased by 23 percent. Workers and engineering and technical personnel in several sectors of the national economy were given wage bonuses and partial benefits.

Prices for school textbooks, medicines, and several types of consumer goods were reduced, as were rates for certain municipal and everyday services. Monetary income for the population increased in the 6th Five-Year Plan by more than 32 percent. During the 6th Five-Year Plan as much housing space was made available for use as was made available during the past two five-year plans. The amount of everyday services provided to the population increased by a factor of 3, which included a 6-fold increase in rural areas.

In developing the basic directions and goals of its economic policies, our party has proceeded and continues to proceed from Lenin's thesis that the entire art of management and politics lies in timely consideration of where to concentrate one's primary efforts and attention, and then knowing how to do it.

In the report of the MPRP Central Committee to the 18th MPRP Congress, comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, noted that the current stage of socialist construction in people's Mongolia is characterized by expansion and deepening of the process of creating a material and technical base for socialism; improving the structure of the national economy; forming new industrial centers and agricultural and other production complexes.

Proceeding from this economic strategy, our party's 18th Congress, which became a major event in our country's political life and an important frontier for its future development, defined the basic goal of the new five-year plan in the following way: "The primary goal of the 7th Five-Year Plan lies in guaranteeing the progressive development of national production; increasing its efficiency by providing a steady increase in labor productivity; by

implementing scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods; by doing everything possible to improve the quality of work in all sectors of the national economy and culture; by making efficient use of production capacities and material, financial, and manpower resources; by further developing the country's economic potential, and on this basis, achieving a steady rise in the material welfare and cultural level of the people." The MPRP's economic policies are directed at realizing this goal.

The Congress set some specific tasks for the current stage of building the material and technical base of socialism in our country, taking into account practical conditions. Today the workers of the MPR are directing all their efforts toward fulfilling the party's lofty and important goals.

The "Basic Directions for Developing the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985", adopted at the 18th MPRP Congress, call for a 41-45 percent increase in the gross national product and a 38-41 percent increase in the national income. Capital investments in the national economy will increase by 23-26 percent compared to the previous five-year plan, and fixed capital will increase by 55-60 percent. National labor productivity will increase by 24-26 percent.

The 7th Five-Year Plan represents an important new stage in the realization of the MPRP's program goals for strengthening the material and technical base of socialism, improving social relations, strengthening the communist education of the workers, and consolidating the socialist way of life.

The five-year plan calls for accelerated development of our socialist industry. Its development is a necessary condition for creating a material and technical base for socialism. By the end of the five-year plan, MPR industry will provide three-fourths of the combined net production of agriculture and industry, instead of 60 percent as in 1980; it will account for 40 percent of the national income. The rapid growth in industrial production will be provided by building and putting into operation new industrial projects; by expanding and rebuilding existing enterprises; and by promptly developing the planned capacities of existing and newly formed enterprises.

During the current five-year plan special attention is being given to the further development of agriculture, a vitally important sector of our economy; to the steady strengthening of its material and technical base; to increasing its efficiency; and to improving the working, social, and everyday living conditions of rural workers.

In connection with the steady growth in the country's economy and the deepening and expansion of connections between various sectors of the national economy, the development of transportation and communications is being accelerated.

Successful fulfillment of the goals outlined by the party will make it possible in the 7th Five-Year Plan to increase real per capita income by 10-12 percent. Wages for blue and white collar workers will increase by 4-6 percent; monetary income of members of agricultural associations will increase by 20-23 percent.

The 18th MPRP Congress pointed out that in parallel with this, urgent tasks will arise in the further improvement of production relations and in resolving major social problems. All this requires on the one hand, new and large capital investments, and on the other hand, efficient utilization of existing capacities. Therefore the party considers the question of increasing production efficiency and the quality of work in all sectors, along with the quantitative factor of national economic growth, as the key problem in the development of the country's economy in the contemporary stage.

Special attention is being given to improved planning and strengthening the effect of the economic mechanism on achieving high final results. Rational utilization of production capacities and manpower, material, and financial resources and strict adherence to a policy of economy are important conditions for efficient operations. The task lies in broad development of socialist competition and the spread of advanced methods, including Soviet methods, for strengthening labor discipline.

The MPRP demands that party, state, and social organizations, and economic agencies improve their organizational and educational work; that they take greater initiative and a more responsible approach to their work; that they fulfill completely all decisions that are adopted; and that they strengthen discipline and order. Today party organizations are paying more attention to increasing the communists' vanguard role and to improving the distribution of party forces in various sectors of the national economy and culture.

Today our country looks like a huge construction site. As always, our great friend, the Soviet Union, is making a large contribution to realizing our vast program to develop industry, agriculture, culture, and everyday life. We always take note of this with great pride and gratitude. Our great friendship inspires Mongolian workers to achieve new labor successes and it is one of the most important factors in resolving the social and economic tasks outlined by the MPRP.

Workers of the MPR enthusiastically celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR as a holiday of the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and of the fraternal friendship between our peoples.

The efforts of the CPSU and the MPRP and our countries' governments are directed at deepening their comprehensive cooperation and increasing its effectiveness. Meetings between the leaders of our countries' parties and government are of immense importance here. They serve as a solid foundation for further development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation, and they raise Mongolian-Soviet relations to a higher, qualitatively new level.

Forms of cooperation with fraternal countries of socialist cooperation, primarily the Soviet Union, such as joint construction and operation of industrial enterprises, are proving to be of ever-increasing advantage.

There is no doubt that the 1980s will make a worthy contribution to the work of turning our country's economy into an industrial-agrarian complex that combines multisectorial industry and major, mechanized agricultural production.

It must be pointed out that the party's course, which is directed at further industrialization of the country, is tied first and foremost to its over-all level of development and economic possibilities. It is also tied to the fact that the MPRP is taking into account the advantages of cooperation with socialist countries. With the formation of the worldwide socialist system, the combination of national economic complexes with specialization and cooperation of industrial sectors in other countries of the socialist system will be the predominant economic form. Improvement of productive forces requires an even greater degree of joint resolution of problems. Therefore, cooperation among socialist countries within the framework of CEMA and on a bilateral basis is an objective necessity.

The economic policies of the MPRP and the MPR government are directed at further expansion of comprehensive cooperation and at deepening cooperative production with CEMA member countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Our party proceeds from the fact that production, scientific, and technical cooperation and specialization are effective forms for improving the interconnections of the Mongolian economy, particularly with the national economy of the Soviet Union. The MPR is participating actively in realizing the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration and in realizing the long-range special programs for cooperation.

Deep mutual trust, constantly deepening integration, and close cooperation in the international arena have become characteristic features of current relations among fraternal countries of socialist cooperation. The MPR approves and fully supports the important new initiatives of the Soviet Union that are directed at strengthening peace and relaxing international tensions and at curbing the arms race; the MPR expresses concern over the increase in international tension caused by forces of imperialism. Our country, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist policies, and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, will continue to promote the strengthening of peace and relaxation of tensions.

The Mongolian People's Republic is marching ahead confidently. Our people are working strenuously to fulfill the social and economic goals set down in the MPRP Program and the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress for completing the construction of a material and technical base for socialism.

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9967

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SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN MONGOLIA DESCRIBED

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 3, 1983 pp 175-177

[Article by Sanduyjabin Dashdaban, candidate of philosophical sciences, senior scientific associate at the Social Sciences Institute under the MPRP Central Committee: "Sociological Research in Mongolia"]

[Text] There has been an intensive development of sociological research in Mongolia over the last decade. The formation in 1972 of the Philosophy, Sociology and Law Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences has contributed a great deal to this development. During this period many books on sociology have been published. Among them are the monographs "Nekotoryye sotsiologicheskiye problemy truda v sfere obsluzhivaniya" [Some Sociological Problems of Labor in the Services Sphere], by H. Nyambuu (1974); "Konkretnyye issledovaniya marksistkoy sotsiologii" [Specific Research on Marxist Sociology], by N. Nabha (1974); "Molodsh' i svobodnoye vremya" [Youth and Leisure Time], by I. Natantumura; "Proizvodstvennyy kollektiv i problemy plana sotsial'nogo razvitiya" [The Production Collective and Problems in the Plan for Social Development] (1980); and the collective work "Teoriya, metody i tekhnika marksistsko-leninskoy konkretnoy sotsiologii" [The Theory, Methods, and Techniques of True Marxist-Leninist Sociology] (1980).

Questions involving the development of the society's social structure hold a central place in the research being done by Mongolian sociologists. A great deal of attention is given to problems of lifestyle, the sociology of labor, culture, the family, and youth. Some of the results of this research are published in the annual of the Philosophy, Sociology and Law Institute of the MPR Academy of Science, VOPROSY FILOSOFII I PRAVA [Issues in Philosophy and Law], which is printed in Ulaanbaatar.

We will discuss the results of the most important research conducted in our country.

The sociologist T. Urtnaseen [1,2] notes that significant changes are occurring in the social structure of Mongolia's working class. The size of the working class is growing particularly quickly: between 1940 and 1973 it increased by a factor of 7.5. Among the most characteristic changes, the scholar names qualitative changes in the structure of the working class, such as the increase in the educational and professional level of the workers and the increase in the proportion of young people (the average age of Mongolian workers is 31). Among

the workers 23 percent have completed technical schools or vocational-technical schools; 10 percent have completed secondary schools; and 35 percent have completed 7 years of school. The sources for replenishing the working class are expanding constantly; it used to be replenished primarily by peasants from agricultural cooperatives and now the number of hereditary workers is growing.

The author points out the leading role of the working class in all spheres of public life. He presents the following figures: today 31.1 percent of the party members are workers; 27.7 percent of the deputies in the People's Great Hural are workers.

N. Gundambu is studying the problems of changes in the social structure of peasants working in agricultural cooperatives [3]. The author includes in this group agricultural workers engaged primarily in physical labor, based on group socialist property for means of production. Gundambu distinguishes three social and professional groups: skilled laborers engaged in manual labor (about 30 percent); workers with low-level skills or those engaged in unskilled labor (about 60 percent); and workers who manage equipment and service machinery (about 10 percent).

The administrative and management personnel and engineering and technical personnel in agricultural associations are representatives of the white-collar workers, the intelligentsia. The scholar divides the intellectual workers into three groups: administrative and management personnel, specialists, and office workers. The author points out that today in agricultural associations there are representatives of 50 different professions; there are even differentiations in the traditional profession of "livestock breeder".

Mongolian sociologists devote a great deal of attention to studying the attitudes workers and peasants in cooperatives have toward labor. T. Dagbadash points out the need for thorough examination of the objective conditions and subjective factors that affect the manpower turnover [4]. He names dissatisfaction with labor conditions and content as the primary reasons for the turnover. These factors were also indicated in a study of potential turnover. The author notes that there is a direct tie between the motives for quitting a job and the worker's educational level. Respondents with a higher educational level had higher demands for labor content and its scientific organization, and for the collective's social and psychological climate. Among all those surveyed who wished to change their place of work, 90 percent had complete secondary and specialized secondary education. The author concludes that in order to decrease the manpower turnover, it is necessary to reduce the proportion of heavy manual labor, improve labor conditions and organization, and increase the effectiveness of material and moral incentives.

In his next article, T. Dagbadash [5] used sociological research materials to try to determine the livestock breeders' attitude toward their work. A high regard for their work was characteristic for the overwhelming majority of those surveyed (87.1 percent). Among the main characteristics of the respondents with a high regard for their work, the author includes regular overfulfillment of production quotas; high quality production; broad application of advanced methods; active participation in rationalization work; a high degree of satisfaction in one's work and chosen area of specialization; a harmonious

combination of personal and social interests; and a negative attitude toward loafers and shoddy workmanship.

T. Dagbadash points out that livestock workers' attitude toward labor is affected by objective conditions, such as salary size and the agricultural association's indivisible funds, as well as by subjective factors, such as the organization of ideological and educational work among the respondents, their party spirit, the length of time they have been working, and their age. Unfavorable natural and climatic conditions and a low level of cultural and domestic services have a negative effect on the livestock workers' attitude toward their work, the author notes.

The sociologist S. Gombo devoted his research to the workers' everyday life [6]. He primarily examines factors such as the size of income, housing conditions, and the functioning of things in the sphere of everyday life. He presents the following figures in his article. For every 1000 working families, there are 780 sewing machines, 470 televisions, 216 washing machines, 81 refrigerators, and 43 vacuum cleaners. In the author's opinion, domestic chores are in need of greater mechanization, and the operation of domestic services must be improved. The survey results offer eloquent evidence of this situation: 63 percent of the respondents were not satisfied with the quality of the services.

T. Torbileg studies questions involving the everyday life of peasants in agricultural cooperatives. He notes, in particular, that the face of today's rural villages (somons) has changed beyond recognition. Even the most remote somon has all the necessary cultural and domestic institutions. Studies have shown that 60 percent of the livestock workers' families have their own libraries; 70 percent have transistor radio receivers; and 80 percent have sewing machines. The livestock worker's wages account for 40 percent of the family's income, with the rest of the income coming from private farming. Each family has about 50 head of livestock for private use. An average of 3.2 hours is spent on domestic chores.

The author emphasizes the need to organize more efficient operation of rural domestic services institutions. The majority of the livestock workers surveyed (80 percent) indicated this desire. Among the respondents, 60 percent indicated a need to increase the number of shoe repair shops; 41 percent indicated a need to increase the number of clothing repair shops; 37 percent indicated that more dry cleaning shops were needed; and 20 percent said that more watch repair shops were needed. It should be noted that there are objective difficulties in the organization of everyday services for the rural population that are tied specifically to the considerable distances involved.

T. Chimerdzen and T. Hatantimur, supported by results of research conducted by the sociological laboratory at the Mongolian State University, have pointed out the important influence that students' independent work has on their success [7]. The studies conducted showed that because the younger students in the lower classes do not study systematically over the course of the semester, their grades are lower than those of students in the upper classes who have developed independent study habits. The authors believe that this is connected to inadequate control over the students' work. The authors conclude that students would be more successful in their studies if every day four hours were set aside

for independent study, and the students could make rational and systematic use of this time.

In addition to this country's strictly sociological research, joint socio-economic studies are conducted in which Mongolian sociologists participate directly. These studies offer broad opportunities for testing new programs and instruments; and through studying processes of formation and development of labor collectives, experience can be gained in implementing large-scale research projects. This approach was used, for example, in a comparative study of several aspects of intra-collective relations at two coal mines. The first enterprise was the "Nalayh" mine, where the production cycle is almost completely mechanized. The second enterprise was the Uduunchulun coal mine where the proportion of manual labor is relatively high. The research data showed that at the first enterprise the unity among workers was higher than at the other by a factor of about 1.5. Where there is a high degree of unity, the effect of the collective on its individual members is especially strong.

Today special sociological groups have been created at many city party committees in the MPR. A lecture cycle on Marxist sociology is being offered at the humanities faculties of the university and other higher education institutions. Unfortunately, the country still has no higher education in sociology. There is an urgent need for further development of sociological science and for an increase in the methodological level of research.

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BOOK ON ROLE OF WORKING CLASS IN MPR REVIEWED

Moscow RABOCHIY KLAS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR No 4, 1983 pp 176-179

[Review by V. I. Gidasov of book "Nekapitalisticheskiy put' razvitiya MNR i rabochiy klas (Sbornik statey)" [The MPR's Non-Capitalist Path of Development and the Working Class (A Collection of Articles)] edited by S. Natsagdorj, M. Sanjdorj, and B. Tudeb (editor-in-chief), published by MPR Academy of Sciences, Ulaanbaatar, 1981, 148 pages]

[Text] Under the conditions of the contemporary stage of the worldwide revolutionary process, and in particular the entrance into the international arena of a large group of young liberated states, social scientists are focusing more and more attention on problems in the contemporary development of national liberation revolutions and in the non-capitalist path of development, and on the historical experience of making the transition to socialism, bypassing or curtailing the capitalist stage¹. The concept of the non-capitalist path, for which V. I. Lenin provided the theoretical foundations, was first put into practice by peoples in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan within the framework of the united Soviet socialist state; on a nationwide scale encompassing an entire liberated country, it was first put into practice by the people of Mongolia under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

In light of this, the collection of articles published by the History Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences is of particular interest. It examines problems in the formation of the working class in the MPR and its role in moving the country toward socialism along the non-capitalist path. This is the first scientific publication in Mongolia to deal with this vast topic. Included in the collection is a wealth of factual material that has been carefully analyzed by the authors; it shows how the process of Mongolia's non-capitalist development toward socialism conformed to natural principles and also had its own unique features. The common elements and the original aspects are revealed in this material.

Briefly stated, the essence of the dialectics of this process is that the working class and its leading role are simultaneously prerequisite and result. All the radical transformations along the path of non-capitalist development toward socialism are part of an objectively conditional process, but at the same time the realization of these changes is the result of purposeful policies of the people's state and revolutionary party, the party of scientific

socialism, the MPRP. The actual formation and development of a national working class is one of the most crucial elements of these policies, and at the same time is one of the most important natural principles in the non-capitalist path of development.

Various aspects of this process are examined in the articles included in this collection; they are concerned with specific features in the formation, the historical position, and social role of the working class (the articles by T. Balhajab and A. S. Zheleznyakov); the role of the MPRP in the formation of the working class (T. Namsaray); the social composition and vocational and technical growth of the working class (B. Tudeb); changes in its intellectual and cultural make-up (R. Sugarsuren); the formation of a patriotic and internationalist consciousness and scientific world view (K. Dzardyhan and D. Sodnomgombo); its international ties (B. Chinchulun); and socio-economic problems in its alliance with peasants in agricultural cooperatives (J. Jumdan).

Research on problems in the formation of the Mongolian working class is tied up in the book methodologically with the concept of the three phases in the₂ historical process of the formation and development of the working class². The working class that has overthrown the oppression of capital corresponds to the third phase: "With the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the entrance of the Russian proletariat into the third phase of development, which is common to every proletariat and plays a decisive role in international class alliances, the opportunity arose for the other countries that had been liberated from the oppression of capital to start on the path to socialism, bypassing or curtailing the capitalist stage of development, thus fulfilling the role of their own working class by means of external factors in the third phase and putting into action new internal factors" (p 135). The book also contains, in essence, specific disclosure of the primary points in the dialectics of action and interaction of external and internal factors in the development of revolutionary Mongolia.

The semi-colonial and feudal-theocratic social structure inherited from old Mongolia was an original, internal factor and a negative one, of course; it was the source of the age-old backwardness that was found in all aspects of the society. In terms of forming a national proletariat, in which "the objective need to pass through the initial phases of development of the working class was reflected...in social terms" (p 135), this particular factor could have had an effect similar to the effect of backward capitalist social relations in countries of "secondary" or "tertiary" capitalism: the capitalist path of development under similar conditions has always been especially "agonizing" (according to V. I. Lenin's definition).

But revolutionary Mongolia was to pass through its course of further historical development not at an "agonizing" or retarded pace, but at an unprecedented accelerated pace, bypassing the capitalist stage altogether. The backwardness of capitalist relations that predetermines weakness, and the absence not only of a proletariat, but also of its class antagonist, the bourgeoisie, made it easier for the revolutionary party and the people's state--the most important positive internal factor--to overcome the resistance of internal reaction; it provided not a haphazard formation of a working class, as occurs under

conditions of bourgeois development, but an organized and purposeful formation of a working class that was oriented from the very beginning toward non-capitalist development and socialism. Another favorable external factor had an influence in this direction--the comprehensive fraternal aid and ideological influence of the socialist working class of Soviet Russia, based on Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism.

The working class of people's Mongolia emerged and developed as a class, collectively controlling means of production, and as a class bringing socialist production relations, not knowing exploitation, joined by bonds of fraternal cooperation to the working class of the USSR and after the emergence of the worldwide socialist system, other countries of socialism. This was the source of the unprecedented rapid rate of growth and development of the Mongolian working class. The growth of its class characteristics was parallel to its development as the society's guiding force and to the development of the revolution, and the change in its stages that reflected the consistent growth in the tasks of the campaign for socialism.

The leading role of the working class in the development of the revolution was manifested in its various stages through the interaction of international and national aspects that changed in form and content; these aspects are examined thoroughly in the articles found in this collection.

The leading role of the working class in economics during the first, democratic stage of the revolution (1921-1940), when a national proletariat was being formed out of herdsmen and peasant laborers, was manifested in an economic alliance with the USSR; one of the directions of the economic ties was a link between USSR industry and small-scale commodity production at Mongolian peasant farms, through consumer cooperatives. Skillful utilization of this link by the people's power helped weaken significantly the social and economic position of the feudal aristocracy, foreign capital, and capitalist elements that had sprung up. The class of peasant laborers gradually "rid itself of all forms of exploitation and became the sole owner of the primary means of production in rural areas" (p 138). At this stage, the revolutionary forces managed to create, in the course of wiping out former feudal production relations and in the campaign against commercial and usurious capital, a socialist state sector in the national economy.

As world experience shows, the specific historical form of the worker-peasant alliance and the social and political forces aligned with this alliance determine to a great extent the character of the revolutionary-democratic power in a liberated country during the transition to the non-capitalist path of development and during the course of this type of development. Under the conditions found in revolutionary Mongolia at the beginning of the 1920s, the idea of a worker-peasant alliance could be realized only in an international form, in a fraternal class alliance between the peasant laborers and the working class of Soviet Russia. An expression of this alliance, as the vast factual material found in these articles shows, can be seen in the original trade exchanges and subsequent inclusion in the orbit of cooperation of the physical production sphere; the educational system; and training of specialists in all different sectors of the national economy, science, and culture. As the country developed and the national labor force of the working class grew, the

international form of the worker-peasant alliance emerged and various national forms of this alliance were put into practice.

Nonetheless, the book points out, even during the second stage of the country's revolutionary development along the non-capitalist path (1940-1960), after major industrial enterprises had been built, a national labor force of the working class had been formed, and for the first time it became possible to implement socialist transformations; it was not possible to build economic relations between the working class and the peasants directly on socialist principles. The nomadic lifestyle of the majority of the peasants, the extensive nature of the livestock breeding, and vestiges of feudalism all complicated the regulation of economic relations under conditions of a growing contradiction between the developing socialist structure in the city and the peasants' widely scattered natural farms. At that time, the main issue in the worker-peasant alliance was the development of cooperation between the proletarian vanguard and the poor and middle individual peasant farms. The book shows how the party and government did everything possible to help unite them into cooperatives and devoted a great deal of attention to stimulating the initiative of individual farms in the interests of an over-all increase in agricultural production; and they conducted a policy of "averaging out" the peasants.

It was the complete resolution of the agrarian question on the basis of mass establishment of cooperatives, when the main form of the worker-peasant alliance became the alliance between the working class and the peasants in cooperatives, which was supported by a uniform social foundation--the common character of the two forms of socialist property in agriculture (state property in state farms and cooperative property in agricultural cooperative associations), that made possible the transition (starting in the early 1960s) to the contemporary stage--the stage of completing the construction of a socialist society. The structure of the worker-peasant alliance is being filled out with new elements as the ranks of the working intelligentsia are increased in the course of cultural, scientific, and technical progress. The social character of power is also changing: the revolutionary and democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry is growing into a socialist state under the dictatorship of the working class (p 144).

At the contemporary stage, the leadership role of the Mongolian working class is growing even more, both within the country and in the development of multilateral cooperation with the USSR and other countries of socialism. This role is being fulfilled by the Marxist-Leninist People's Revolutionary Party through a system of various state, social, and economic organizations. Broad social representation, an indicator of the close alliance between the working class and other segments of the working population, is characteristic of the MPRP (32.4 percent of its members are workers; 17.7 percent are members of agricultural cooperatives; and 49.9 percent are white-collar workers, the labor intelligentsia), as well as the People's Great Hural (27.7 percent, 29.3 percent, and 43 percent, respectively) and local organs of authority, trade unions, and other social organizations (p 115).

As emphasized in the book, "the progressive political superstructure, established immediately after the triumph of the people's revolution, and the

political institutions of the working class, created as part of the legacy of the worldwide achievements of the proletariat's class struggle and called on to defend its rights, were gradually put into effect by the working class itself and thus their functions were gradually expanded" (p 144).

A necessary condition for turning Mongolia's working class into the guiding social force was the development of a truly scientific, class-oriented world view. This process took up a long historical period. First and foremost, it was necessary to eliminate the formerly predominant influence of reactionary feudal-Lamaist ideology on the mass consciousness. Before the people's revolution Buddhist monks and lamas accounted for 45 percent of the male population; 99 percent of the population remained illiterate their entire lives (p 83). The 1926 law concerning separation of church and state and the development of scientific atheist propaganda dealt serious blows against the position of the reactionary clergy. As the problems of eliminating illiteracy and spreading secondary and higher education were resolved, there was more success in fulfilling goals of ideological education. Here it was necessary to wage a battle against the influence of petite bourgeois and nationalist views, and against the right-wing revisionist and leftist deviations within the party itself.

The constant fraternal cooperation and mutual aid between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples helped to educate the workers in the spirit of socialist patriotism and contributed to their understanding of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Deepening comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries within the framework of CEMA, the authors note, is now becoming a natural principle and decisive factor in the further progress of the Mongolian people and of the peoples of all the countries of socialist cooperation.

There is no question that this valuable and interesting scientific publication written by Mongolian scholars expands substantially our circle of knowledge concerning the rich historical experience of the working class, and all the people of Mongolia in the country's development toward socialism along the non-capitalist path. The vast material that has been given a thorough analysis and scientific interpretation in this book is also of great importance in the ideological campaign. It shows convincingly that Mongolia's non-capitalist development toward socialism, in spite of the assertions of bourgeois propaganda, was not realized by "importing" revolution from outside, nor by blatantly copying someone else's historical experience. This development was an objective part of the worldwide revolutionary process and was a result of the leading role played in that process by the international working class. It was also a result of the internal conditions of development in Mongolia itself: during the initial stage of the Mongolian revolution, favorable conditions for the rapid quantitative and qualitative growth of the working class were created by the entire course of the triumphant revolutionary work of the Mongolian workers; the revolutionary activities of the country's young working class and non-proletarian segments of workers, from the very beginning of the revolution were supported by a strong alliance with the socialist revolution that had already been carried out by the working class in Soviet Russia.

This collection of articles provides a strong foundation for further joint monographic studies on these important issues.

FOOTNOTES

1. Among the most interesting recent Soviet studies dealing with this set of issues are: "Rabocheye dvizheniye osvobodivshikhaya stran Azii i Severnoy Afriki. Osobennosti i tendentsii" [The Workers' Movement in Liberated Countries in Asia and Northern Africa. Specific Characteristics and Trends], Moscow, 1981; Kim, G. F., "Ot natsional'nogo osvobozhdeniya k sotsial'nomu. Sotsial'no-politicheskiye aspekty sovremennykh natsional'no-osvoboditel'nykh revolyutsiy" [From National Liberation to Social Liberation. Socio-Political Aspects of Contemporary National Liberation Revolutions], Moscow, 1982; Timofeyev, P. T., "Formirovaniye natsional'nykh kadrov rabochego klassa SSSR. Iz istorii stanovleniya sovetского rabochego klassa" [The Formation of a National Labor Force of the Working Class. From the History of the Formation of the Soviet Working Class], Moscow, 1982.
2. See Sobolev, A. I., "Rol' proletariata osvobodivshikhaya stran v sotsial'nom progressе obshchestva" [The Role of the Proletariat of Liberated Countries in Society's Social Progress] in "Rabocheye dvizheniye v razvivayushchikhaya stranakh" [The Workers' Movement in Developing Countries], Moscow, 1977, pp 8-9.

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BOOK ON SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION REVIEWED

Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 1, 1983 pp 167-169

[Review by M. I. Gol'man of book "SSSR-MNR. Sotrudnichestvo i sblizheniye. (K 60-letiyu Mongol'skoy narodnoy revolyutsii). [The USSR and MPR. Cooperation and Assimilation; In Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution] Izdatel'stvo "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya", Moscow, 1981, 197 pages]

[Text] The publication of general studies on key problems in Mongolian history has become a fine tradition, in the multifaceted cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian social scientists'. The book being reviewed here will take a worthy place among these and other joint studies; it was prepared by the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Social Sciences Institute under the MPRP Central Committee'. It was compiled on a solid foundation of original sources and historiographical work. For example, there is extensive use of materials from the joint two-volume collection of documents "Sovetsko-mongolskiye otnosheniya (1924-1974)" [Soviet-Mongolian Relations (1924-1974)] (Moscow, 1976, 1978); the collective work of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the History Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences "Istoriya sovetsko-mongol'skikh otnosheniy" [A History of Soviet-Mongolian Relations] (Moscow, 1981); the collection of articles "Kul'turnyye i nauchnyye svyazi mezhdru SSSR i MNR" [Cultural and Scientific Ties Between the USSR and MPR] (Moscow, 1981), which was prepared by the Social Sciences Institute of the Buryat Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department; and collective and individual monographs and memoirs on Soviet-Mongolian relations that have been published in the USSR and MPR.

The monograph describes the equal rights that form the basis of Soviet-Mongolian relations: the complete equality; respect for sovereignty and independence; non-interference in internal affairs; and mutual aid and mutually beneficial cooperation that are reflected in all Soviet-Mongolian treaties and agreements, starting with the 1921 Agreement on Establishing Friendly Relations and ending with the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid signed on 15 January 1965. These documents form the legal basis for the present development of Soviet-Mongolian friendship and at the same time they serve as an important instrument of peace and security in the Far East, guaranteeing the defense of the socialist achievements of the Mongolian people (Chapter 3).

Today the international unity and solidarity of the USSR and the MPR are supported by the laws and norms by which all countries of socialist cooperation live, as well as by their own long-standing traditions of friendship; "the diversity of forms of cooperation" (p 27) not only in national economic and intellectual spheres (Chapters 6 and 7), but also in their carrying out a coordinated foreign policy course (Chapter 4); in their cooperation for strengthening the world of socialism, strengthening the unity and solidarity of world socialist cooperation (Chapter 5); in joint aid to and support of the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and for strengthening peace, security, and social progress (Chapter 9).

The materials contained in the book demonstrate the immense creative, transformative force of Soviet-Mongolian friendship and comprehensive cooperation. The selfless international aid of the Soviet Union to a significant degree contributed to the realization of the goals of the social democracy (1921-1940) and socialist (1940-1980) stages of development of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal people's democratic revolution of 1921 in Mongolia.

During the current stage of completing the construction of socialism in the MPR (since 1960), cooperation between the USSR and MPR that is being developed on bilateral and multilateral bases within the framework of CEMA, is taking on an "all-embracing character" (p 192). It is becoming a powerful lever in the constant acceleration of development of the national economy and culture of the MPR, in the progressive equalization of the levels of development in the MPR and USSR and other socialist states; and it forms the "basis for the assimilation of the peoples of the two countries" (p 123).

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress are opening up new frontiers in the development of Soviet-Mongolian relations. A broad program of cooperation in the areas of economy, science and culture in the MPR is planned for 1981-1985. As was noted in the decisions of the last forum of Mongolian communists, this program will lead to completion of a material and technical base for socialism in the MPR, which will "provide the necessary conditions for the country's progressive transition to building a developed socialist society".

A graphic example of what has already been achieved in the development of Soviet-Mongolian scientific and technical cooperation in the current five-year plan can be seen in the joint space flight made by Soviet cosmonauts and an MPR citizen, J. Gurragcha, in 1981.

The book's introductory article "The Glorious 60th Anniversary of the MPRP", written by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, provides a general overview of the historic achievements of the Mongolian people over the 60 years of people's power.

The construction of socialism on the ancient land of Mongolia, the transformation of what was once one of the most backward colonial districts of imperialism into a dynamic socialist, agrarian-industrial state is the result of the MPRP's creative practical application of Marxist-Leninist theory on the

non-capitalist path of development, and the primary accomplishment of the struggle and triumphs of the workers of the MPR. This is also the result and primary accomplishment of today's development of fraternal Soviet-Mongolian relations. All this made it possible for the authors' collective to pose and examine the question of the universality of the basic natural principles of Mongolia's non-capitalist path of development and the lasting international significance of the historical experience of Soviet-Mongolian relations, which is one of these basic natural principles.

Chapter 8, "The International Significance of Cooperation between the USSR and MPR in the Realization of Lenin's Idea of Non-Capitalist Development" (pp 143-156) is of particular interest in this regard. This chapter presents the thesis on the essential identity of the socialist orientation of many young independent states in Africa and Asia and the non-capitalist path followed by Mongolia, and on the vital importance for these states of an orientation toward alliance and cooperation with practical socialism (pp 154, 156).

The fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP is the guiding and organizational force behind the entire complex of Soviet-Mongolian relations at all stages of development of the USSR and MPR. The 60-year history of this indissoluble alliance is rich in remarkable revolutionary traditions and continues to be enriched constantly by the valuable experience of joint activities. The book rightfully assigns primary importance to the processes of deepening inter-party ties and cooperation between the parties.

The entire content of the book refutes all the fabrications of bourgeois and other falsifiers of history regarding the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples. Polemical acuity gives this valuable collective work even greater significance and timeliness.

FOOTNOTES

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2. Editorial board: A. Minis, V. I. Popov, S. L. Tikhvinskiy (editor-in-chief), O. B. Borisov, D. Yondon, G. G. Kadymov, M. S. Kapitsa, T. Norhuu, Ts. Vladislav; authors' collective: A. Ye. Myl'nikov, A. I. Taksabayev, O. B. Borisov, V. V. Vasil'yev, D. Yondon, K. A. Merkulov, T. Gombosuren, Ts. Vladislav, L. I. Orekhov, G. G. Kadymov, T. Norhuu, M. S. Kapitsa.

3. PRAVDA, 27 October 1981.

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HYDROELECTRIC POWER RESOURCES IN MPR DESCRIBED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 3,
Mar 83 pp 5-7

[Article by Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, MPR minister of fuel and power industry:
"Utilization of Hydroelectric Power Resources in the MPR"]

[Text] One of the most important goals in the long-range development of the MPR, with the formation and dynamic advance of its multisectorial national economy, is to satisfy the growing demands for electric power by making rational use of natural resources, including hydroelectric resources.

The MPR's General Model for utilization and protection of water resources indicates that the potential power of rivers (not including currents whose flow is less than 1 m³/sec) is 5.8 million kilowatts and the average annual output of electric power is 51 billion kilowatt hours.

As table 1 shows, the country's primary reserves of hydroelectric resources are concentrated in the basins of the Selenge, Hobd, Orhon, and Egiyn rivers.

A Brief History

The study of Mongolia's river system started in 1942 with the aid of the Soviet Union. At that time the first water survey points were opened on the Selenge, Orhon, and Tuul rivers. Between 1957 and 1960 water survey points and meteorological stations were opened on the Ider, Egiyn, and Yoroo rivers.

Between 1959 and 1962 Bulgarian specialists conducted research to determine the power resources of Mongolian rivers and they developed proposals for building hydroelectric power stations on the rivers. The Sofia "Energoprojekt" [Power Planning] Institute prepared the technical specifications for the construction of the "Natgal" hydroelectric power station on the Delger-Muren River, with a 5000 kilowatt capacity.

The "Gidroenergoprojekt" [Hydroelectric Power Planning] Institute (USSR) is doing a great deal of work to study the MPR's hydroelectric power resources. It has prepared a technical and economic report on the possibility of utilizing the resources in the Selenge and Hobd river basins. In accordance with this report, the possibility of building on the largest rivers about 30

hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts is being considered.

Table 1

<u>River</u>	<u>Average annual flow of water at mouth of river, m³/sec</u>	<u>Vertical water drop, meters</u>	<u>Potential hydro- electric power resources capacity, electric Megawatts</u>	<u>electric power output, millions of kwt/hrs</u>	<u>Possible electric output, millions of kwt/hrs</u>
Selenge	374	579	988	8560	3030
Hobd	83	1390	672	5887	2150
Orhon	137	1360	501	4390	1800
Egiyn	90	800	431	3770	1560
Dzabhan	29	1450	253	2216	560
Yoroo	49	905	225	1970	890
Delger- Muren	36	794	202	1770	570
Ider	65	1024	195	1708	620
Tuul	22	980	192	1682	170
Total	--	--	3759	32,043	11,350

Table 2

<u>Economic zone</u>	<u>Potential hydro- electric resources</u>		<u>Distribution of hydroelectric power resources according to relative capacity (kwt/km), in percent</u>			
	<u>Megawatts</u>	<u>Billions of kwt/hrs</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100-500</u>	<u>500-1000</u>	<u>over 1000</u>
Central	3710	32.5	4	30	29	38
Western	1570	13.8	2	40	30	28
Eastern	480	4.2	14	61	11	14
Total in MPR	5760	50.5	4	35	28	33

Table 2 shows the distribution of hydroelectric power resources in the republic's major economic zones (not including the resources of approximately 3000 small rivers).

As we can see, the Central Zone has the most favorable conditions, with over half the hydroelectric power resources; the Western Zone also has favorable conditions.

Improving the Structure of the Power Supply

The development of electric power in the MPR has a number of specific features. One of these is the fact that the Central Power System, serving the major industrial regions of the Central Economic Zone, consists of thermal and electric power plants that operate on regular and brown coal. This is because

they operate in large cities, such as Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Choybalsan; the thermal and electric power plants make it possible to provide consumers with electric and thermal power simultaneously in an efficient, rapid manner. This system corresponds most closely to the basic principle of developing the sector on a contemporary level--putting into operation first those resources which require minimal capital investments, can be developed in the shortest period of time, and provide an opportunity for combined use. It is also important that the proportional expenditures of fuel for the given thermal and electric power plants are almost half what they would be ordinarily.

But this does not eliminate the task of making further improvements in the structure of the country's power supply. The issue at hand is the construction of hydroelectric power stations and hydroelectric power storage stations on the basis of existing hydroelectric power resources in the Central Zone.

The possibility of building a hydroelectric power plant on the Selenge River with a 300-400 megawatt capacity is currently being considered. Together with its tributaries it accounts for almost half of all the country's hydroelectric power resources, which is equivalent to approximately 11 million tons of standard fuel per year. Thanks to the assistance of Soviet specialists, an official list of all the potential hydroelectric power resources of the Selenge River and its tributaries has been compiled; and five sections of the river have been defined where hydraulic developments could be located. In 1974 Soviet and Mongolian specialists defined more precisely the possibility of building a cascade of hydroelectric power stations on the Selenge River, the technical parameters of which are presented in table 3.

Table 3

<u>Name of hydroelectric power station</u>	<u>Guaranteed capacity, megawatts</u>	<u>Electric power output, millions of kwt/hrs</u>
Ondor-Somon	75	650
Buren	90	780
Shuren	110	1100
Total	275	2530

Further research showed that the Ondor-Somon and especially the Shuren stages of the cascade are the most effective. In connection with this, in 1975 planning and research work was started on the technical and economic foundations for construction of the Shuren hydroelectric power station. The advisability of creating a reservoir on the Selenge River was also confirmed. It will eliminate natural obstacles to shipping and will make it possible to put into economic circulation about 10,000 hectares of land for the development of irrigated farming.

The development of mineral resources in Hobsgol will play a major role in accelerating the construction of the hydroelectric power station cascade on the Selenge River.

In addition to the Selenge, the Orhon, Egiyn, and other rivers are also of considerable importance in this region. Their utilization is planned for the period after 1990.

Comprehensive Development of Resources

Other important directions in hydroelectric power construction in the MPR are the creation of intermediate hydroelectric power stations on reservoirs, that are equipped to supply water to large cities and major agricultural complexes; and the development of productive forces in uninhabited regions; and so on. In this regard, the Tuul and Hobd rivers are the most promising.

The Tuul River is a natural water source for the city of Ulaanbaatar. Therefore issues involving its comprehensive use take on major national economic importance.

The construction of reservoirs on the Tuul River will make it possible to solve a number of other important problems, such as the battle against flooding; the development of hydroelectric power stations and hydroelectric power storage stations; the creation of recreation areas; and so on.

In connection with this, over recent years specialized planning organizations in the MPR and USSR have conducted hydrogeological research on the Tuul River. Special attention was given to utilization of the river as part of the water supply system. The Moscow "Gidroenergoprojekt" [Hydroelectric Power Planning] Institute and the Design and Scientific Research of Metal Structures Institute of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs did a great deal of work on the study of underground water resources. According to these studies, the only water supply source for Ulaanbaatar is the alluvial water level of the flooded terrace of the Tuul River.

According to the data in the General Model for the development of the city of Ulaanbaatar, worked out by our organization, the State Institute of City Planning, a reservoir will have to be built on this river within 10-15 years in order to meet the city's long-range demands for water.

Putting a dam and reservoir into operation will make it possible, without additional capital investments, to put into operation a hydroelectric power station with a 10-15 megawatt capacity; and it will create favorable conditions for building a hydroelectric power storage station with a capacity of approximately 100 megawatts. In 1975 a group of Bulgarian specialists started to do research on comprehensive utilization of the Tuul River for the creation of a hydroelectric power station and a hydroelectric power storage station. Preliminary calculations show that the planned measures will be effective.

Utilization of the power resources of the Hobd River, the largest river in the closed Central Asian basin, will be of immense importance in developing the mineral deposits found in the Western Zone and in accelerating development of its productive forces. The good engineering and geological conditions in the construction areas--rock foundations and the canyon-like formation of the valleys--make it possible in the Hobd River basin to build high-pressure dams that are relatively short and reservoirs with great regulating possibilities.

Seven sections of the Hobd River have been defined as sites for hydraulic developments. The section where the first hydroelectric power station will be built is located 180 km from the mouth of the river. It will be possible to build a hydroelectric power station here with a 200 megawatt capacity and an annual electric power output of about 700 million kilowatt hours.

The construction of hydroelectric power plants with lower capacities on small rivers is also important for the development of the MPR's hydroelectric power system; these stations would provide electrification of rural areas. Under contemporary conditions, when the prices for liquid fuel are so high, the use of hydroelectric power resources on small rivers can have a sizeable economic effect.

The specific feature of agriculture in the MPR as an object for electrification is the predominance of small loads scattered over an immense area. Since at present livestock breeding is done primarily on a nomadic basis, electrification of production processes in animal husbandry and in the everyday life of the rural population is difficult to implement from stationary, centralized points. Therefore, today electric power is supplied to agriculture from diesel stations of varying capacities that operate on liquid fuel.

In conclusion, we should emphasize once again that the development of the MPR's hydroelectric power resources depends on the fraternal aid of the USSR and other countries of socialist cooperation. The Comprehensive Program for Further Deepening and Improvement of Cooperation and Development of Socialist Economic Integration calls for joint construction of electric power plants, including hydroelectric power stations and hydroelectric power storage stations, among the measures for development of the power industry. There are also plans for aiding the MPR in the study and development of its hydroelectric power resources, in particular in the Selenge and Hobd river basins; in providing technical and economic foundations for building the Shuren and Hobd hydroelectric power stations, as well as the Ulaanbaatar hydroelectric power station and hydroelectric power storage station. Plans also call for creation of small hydroelectric power stations.

Deepening cooperation with fraternal countries is a guarantee of the optimal development of the MPR power industry in the future.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BAGA NUUR COAL MINE DETAILED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 3,
Mar 83 pp 49-51

[Article by Dorjiyn Dondob, director of the Baga nuur coal mine: "Baga nuur--A New Industrial Center in the MPR"]

[Text] The Baga nuur coal mine is a new fuel and power center in the Mongolian People's Republic; it is a base for the development of the economic zone in the central and southeastern parts of the country.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, called the Baga nuur mine the flagship of the fuel and power industry.

In the years 1974-1975 Soviet and Mongolian geologists discovered a coal deposit with significant coal reserves and proved that the mining and geological conditions in the basin are suitable for open mining; the geological and industrial reserves made it possible to start building a coal mine with a high production capacity.

All the operations--geological prospecting; preparing the technical and economic foundations for exploiting the deposit; preparing the engineering plan for the coal mine complex, for its construction and for putting the projects into operation up to their planned capacities on schedule--are all being carried out with the assistance of the fraternal Soviet people.

There were 16 major Soviet scientific research and planning institutes and organizations participating in the development of the engineering plan and the technological structure of the complex.

A modern new city with a population of 10,000 people has risen in the steppe which only 4 years ago was a pasture for livestock; and a coal mine complex equipped with highly productive equipment is being built.

In February 1978 Soviet builders braved freezing weather, using trailers as a base, to begin erecting the coal mine complex and the future city.

At the same time, Mongolian miners put up the first yurts and started extracting coal in a temporary mine. Thus the foundation was laid for the

great construction project on the territory of Baga nuur through the joint work of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

While the geological prospecting work was being done, problems were solved in the area of civil and housing construction and providing the region with power and transportation. A high voltage 110/220 kilovolt electric power line was built and put into operation between Ulaanbaatar and Baga nuur. A railroad line stretching 96 km between Baga-hangay and Baga nuur was also built and put into operation. This line provides the construction workers with a continuous supply of everything they need.

As a result of these measures, the priority project, the first stage of the complex with a capacity of 1 million tons of coal per year, was put into operation in 1982; this was 1.5-2 years earlier than the standard time period. The complete start up of the mine, with a capacity of 2 million tons of coal per year, is planned for 1984. In 1988 the production capacity of the mine should reach its projected level of 6 million tons per year; this represents a volume that is 1.3 times greater than the country's entire extraction of coal in 1981.

The Baga nuur coal deposit consists of three operating coal beds. The average depth of the layers is 10-17 meters. The largest bed in the central section is 28-98 meters deep.

Coal from the Baga nuur basin is of a high quality. Its calorific value is between 28,100 and 29,300 kilojoules/kg; it has 33 percent moisture; its ash content is 18-20 percent; the yield of volatile substances is 45 percent; and the sulfur content is 0.5 percent. This makes it possible to use the coal primarily for power generating purposes.

Today the excavation operations are done by traversing excavators using a non-transport processing system. When the area of the mining operations is expanded in the future, a transition will be made to a transport processing system (making use of railroad and motor vehicle transport). In this case, when the excavated rock is loaded onto the vehicles and during the subsequent transport of the rock to the dump areas, powerful equipment obtained in the USSR will be used: transversing excavators, diesel and electric locomotives, 40-ton BelAZ vehicles [from the Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant]; and drilling and explosive work will be done.

The mine's technological complex will process 6 million tons of coal per year; 2 million tons of this will be transported by railroad; and the remaining 4 million tons will be sent by direct conveyor to the Baga nuur State regional electric power station.

The application of progressive techniques and processes at the mine is one of the conditions for intensive development of the fuel sector in the MPR, which in turn requires training of skilled personnel.

Hydraulic engineering problems at the site have been solved in a rational manner. The large influx of ground water is being pumped out through deep boreholes. The water is then purified at a treatment station and used for

industrial and domestic needs. Surplus water accumulates in a collector and is dumped into the Herulun River.

There are also plans to change the course of the Hutsaagiyn River which flows through the territory of the mine and to direct it toward the town of Baga nuur. This will make it possible to change the microclimate of the town and to improve the condition of the environment.

A great deal of concern has been shown for the residents of the town of Baga nuur. According to the general plan, priority construction projects are: 3 kindergarten-nurseries with space for 280 children; 2 schools with space for 964 and 640 students; food and manufactured goods stores; a cafe and restaurant; a movie theater; a hospital complex; and an automated telephone station for 1500 subscribers. Also planned is a Palace of Culture with a gymnasium, a dining room that seats 150, and a domestic services center.

The wealth of the flora and fauna surrounding the city and the therapeutic and mineral water springs are important for the future development of the city, since they provide favorable conditions for building sanatoriums, preventive care centers, and hunting and fishing facilities.

The collective of Soviet builders from the Copper and Molybdenum Mining Construction Trust is playing a major role in the creation of the Baga nuur complex; several years ago this same collective built the world-renowned Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine in the MPR.

Soviet specialists are providing substantial assistance in training skilled personnel for the basic mining and engineering professions. The experience of production cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian workers is also of great importance.

Mongolian and Soviet specialists work side by side at the construction and installation lot and at other coal mine projects. Carrying out the agreement on practical instruction, they are forming "Nayramdal-Friendship" crews and international brigades. Young workers from the MPR are successfully adopting the methods and wealth of experience of their Soviet colleagues.

The opening of the second stage of the Baga nuur mine up to its projected capacity will increase significantly the fuel and power potential of the country's Central Economic Zone, which is presently determined by the capacities of both the Sharyn gol coal mine and the Nalayh mine.

Baga nuur has a great future. The deposit is located 120 km from Ulaanbaatar and has some of the richest fuel reserves. An industrial satellite city for the MPR capital can be created here. The natural, mining, and geological conditions of the deposit will make it possible to increase the mine's production capacity to 12 million tons of coal per year.

Today as the engineering plan for the second stage of the mine is being developed, with a planned capacity of 6 million tons of coal, plans are being made to increase the carrying capacity of the main conveyors in the processing complex to 8-10 million tons. This will make it possible to solve the problem

of developing the natural resources of the eastern and southeastern parts of the MPR. According to the general plan, a State regional electric power station with a 1200 megawatt capacity is to be built in 1990 near the Baga nuur coal mine. A major fuel and power complex will be created here, which will provide over half of the coal extraction and half of the country's electric power output.

Technical and economic work is already being done in this direction. Construction of a 110/220 kilovolt electric power line has already been started between the Baga nuur fuel and power complex and Boro ondor-Choyr. Also contributing to the promising future of this region is the fact that in close proximity to the Baga nuur coal mine there are major deposits of building rock, sand, gravel, granite, silt, argillite, and other valuable construction materials and raw materials. In 1977 sand reserves were discovered in Shoroot; sand and gravel was discovered in Baydlag; and in the Nurantiy quarry gravel and other materials were discovered. It is especially important that these deposits are located within 10-15 km of the Baga nuur mine. All the necessary measures have already been taken for the industrial exploitation of these deposits. On the basis of these raw materials, the production of simple and silicate brick, rock and concrete mixtures and mortar for housing and road construction can be organized.

There is also an opportunity in Baga nuur to build a woodworking combine using the major timber resources found along the upper reaches of the Herulun River and in the large and small Hentiy ranges.

The possibility of developing power-generating processing of the coal at Baga nuur is being studied. The Power Engineering Scientific Research Institute imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy (USSR) and the Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry (MPR) are conducting joint research on the possibility of increasing the effectiveness of utilizing heavily processed coal that has been turned into liquid fuel and other valuable, currently imported materials needed in the national economy.

When this technical problem is solved, an enterprise will be built for processing coal into gas and liquid fuel, with the possibility of increasing the mine's capacity to 12-15 million tons of coal per year.

The creation of the new industrial center Baga nuur is a graphic example of socialist mutual assistance and economic cooperation among the fraternal member countries of CEMA. The fulfillment of the long-range plan to develop the MPR national economy and the plan to develop the natural resources of the eastern and southeastern parts of the country is tied very closely to the production successes of the Baga nuur fuel and power complex. It is making a substantial contribution to the development and strengthening of our country's economic might.

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